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corresponding to internal divisions; placentas thickened; seeds plump, whitish, broad-ovate, somewhat irregular, 5-6 inches long.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XIV.—Fig. 1., *Cucurbita perennis*, Gray. *a*, cross-section of mature fruit; *b*, a seed. Fig. 2., *C. digitata*, Gray. *a*, cross-section of mature fruit; *b*, a seed. Fig. 3., base of fruit of *C. digitata*, showing longitudinal markings. Fig. 4., *C. palmata*, Watson, *a*, cross-section of fruit; *b*, a seed.

New Californian Plants.

By MARCUS E. JONES.

TRIFOLIUM MULTICAULE.—Stems many from the summit of a thick, upright, perennial root, diffusely spreading, very slender, 6'-12' long; leaflets three, 3"-4" long, 1"-1½" wide; lowest obovate, cuneate, notched; upper ones oblanceolate, obtuse, (central one cuneate), finely serrate; stipules ovate, toothed; peduncles axillary, 1' long, twice as long as the leaves; involucre ½"-1" long, 3-5-cléft, divisions entire or 2-cléft; flowers 5" long, narrow, not inflated, not recurved, very shortly pediceled; calyx sparsely hairy, 10-nerved, teeth subulate or long-triangular, one-nerved, scarcely aristate, edge smooth; corolla yellowish-white with a purple keel; pod 2-seeded; lower petioles short; pubescence villous, spreading.

Soda Springs, near Summit, Cal., July, 1882.

This is apparently very distinct from any other *Trifolium*, and is one of the prettiest species.

Mr. Watson informs me that this plant is *T. monanthum*, the pubescent form. It is, however, a mistake I think, to refer a thick-rooted perennial to a slender annual. It is undoubtedly distinct, even if *T. monanthum* is a perennial (contrary to all our previous knowledge of it) for the true *T. monanthum*, if other specimens so referred by Mr. Watson are correct (and there is no doubt of his accuracy in the matter) is a very delicate, prostrate, glabrous plant, with slender, creeping, perennial rootstocks, while *T. multicaule* has a thick, vertical root, which produces many ascending stems; the plant is softly hairy, and the flowers have a more conspicuous involucre and are more numerous.

GRINDELIA PACIFICA.—Stems clustered, 6' high, erect or ascending, branching toward the top; root-leaves filiform, 2'-4' long, varying to very narrowly oblanceolate with a long filiform petiole, entire or with a tooth or two at the summit; upper stem-leaves oblong-lanceolate; short, sessile, with a broad, cordate, clasping base, entire or sparsely toothed; uppermost leaves passing into the involucre scales, which are lax and with filiform herbaceous tips 3"-12" long; involucre not over 6" broad; rays yellow, 3" long; heads terminal.

On the hills at Santa Cruz, Cal.

Very peculiar in the filiform root-leaves.

Spraguea umbellata, Torr., var. **MONTANA.**—Petals white, stamens yellow; scarious bracts 2"-4" long, very broad, equalling the sepals and very conspicuous.

Soda Springs, near Summit, Cal., July, 1882.

This plant appears to be very distinct, but, after a careful comparison of several hundred specimens in various stages of development, I find it shows a transition or similiarity in other respects, though

not in the characters given above. The bracts of *S. umbellata* are from 1" to 1½" long, usually ½ smaller than the sepals, the upper scales on the stem are slightly hyaline at base; seed black, shining and *tuberculate* in pretty evident circular lines, not striate as figured by Torrey. The bracts of var. *montana* are scarcely ever shorter than the sepals, but often longer; upper scales on the stem hyaline all over, the hyaline part on each side being twice the width of the green centre. The heads of *S. umbellata* are usually divided into many small, dense, round glomerules: in the var. they are all compacted into one large dense head, the peduncles seldom being longer than the bracts. The bracts of *S. umbellata* are obvate; those of the var. are ovate-oblong or (usually) orbicular. The var. grows at a higher altitude than the typical form, generally close to snow.

OXYTHECA REDDINGIANA.—Bracts united only at the base, linear, hirsute, awnless, gradually reduced; leaves very narrowly linear-ob lanceolate, 1" long, less than 1" wide, hirsute; involucre 4-cleft below the middle, the short, ovate hyaline margined lobes barely acute, ½" long, awnless; pedicels glabrous, reddish, capillary, from 2 to 10 times the length of the involucre: flowers 1" long, deep rose-colored, the centre of the segments almost black and the edges white or yellow, segments ovate, rounded, somewhat narrowed at base, sparsely hairy along the centre. The main stem and all its branches are pubescent with stalked glands. Resembles *Gilia pusilla*, and is scarcely less delicate.

Near the snow-sheds at Soda Springs, near Summit, Cal., July, 1882. Dedicated to Mr. B. B. Redding, to whom we are indebted for much of our knowledge of Californian botany. Though his interest has been greater and his aid more substantial than that of almost any other man, his services have never yet been recognized. I therefore take this opportunity to dedicate to him this pretty little annual.

Mr. Watson says that this plant is *Eriogonum spergulinum*, but it is in my judgment a far better *Oxytheca*, and is wrongly referred to *Eriogonum*. Its nearest relatives are *O. inermis* and *O. dendroidea*. It tends to invalidate the genus *Oxytheca*, as does also *O. inermis* by the absence of awns. It is, however, in all other respects a good *Oxytheca*.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

Change of Name in a Grass.—In recent studies on *Hilaria* and *Pleuraphis* I came to regard them as very closely allied genera, and, in fact, saw no reason why they should not be united. The characters of the spikelets also pointed rather to Paniceae (being articulated with the pedicel below the glumes, etc.) than to the tribes into which they had been assigned by authors—*Hilaria* in Phalarideae and *Pleuraphis* in Pappophoreae.

I communicated these views to my friend Dr. Vasey, Botanist of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, and he states in reply: "As to *Pleuraphis*, you are correct as to its relationship with *Hilaria*. Mr. Benthams, in his recent paper on Gramineae, reduces *Pleuraphis* to *Hilaria*, so we must now write *Hilaria Jamesii*, Benth.,